

Missiskoui



Standard.

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M. FERRES, EDITOR.

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QUEBEC CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIA-TION.

A general Meeting of this Association took place at the Albion Hotel on Saturday evening last. About half-past seven, there being between 200 and 400 persons present, ANDREW STUART, Esqr. took the chair, and opened the business of the evening, by stating that in pursuance of the rules of the Association the Executive Committee had drawn up an annual report of their proceedings, which would then be read by the secretary, R. H. GAIRDNER, Esqr.

REPORT:

It will be recollect that this Association originated last year, shortly after the general election, whereat the British and Irish electors of the Upper Town, Lower Town, & County of Quebec were, under public appeals to the national prejudices of the majority of the electors of French origin, accompanied by much excitement and threats of popular violence, both at the hustings and in the streets and public places, deprived of that share in the representation which they had formerly enjoyed.

The object of the association was, to enable the members more effectually to concert and employ constitutional means for the remedy of abuses resulting from the political state of the Province, as set forth in its declaration, and particularly to obtain for persons of British and Irish origin, and others labouring under the same privation of common rights, a fair and reasonable proportion of the representation in the Provincial Assembly, together with such other reforms as are required.

1st. In the system of Judicature and the administration of Justice.

2nd. In the Executive Council.

3rd. In the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of calling Members to the Legislative Council.

4th. To support the connexion of the colony with the parent State, and a just subordination to its authority, and to assist in preserving and maintaining peace and good order throughout the province, and ensuring the equal rights of all classes of his Majesty's subjects therein, (See Declaration published in the Gazette of the 12th December, 1834, and other documents in the same paper of the 4th February 1735.)

The Executive committee reported its proceedings in furtherance of these views, to general meetings of the Association, on the 5th February, 19th March, and 31st July last, which have been published, and are now referred to. Up to the 19th March, fifteen branches of the Association had been formed and corresponded with in different parts of the province, besides the Montreal Constitutional Association and the Mechanics' Association at Quebec.—Since that time, the only additional branch formed has been that of Metis.—A new association in the District of Montreal communicated with the Executive committee, but it

declined interfering with that district after the formation of the Montreal association.

Immediately after the date of the report of the 19th March, the committee was chiefly engaged in preparations for forwarding the petitions to the King, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, by the agent appointed at the general meeting of the 19th March.—(For Petition see Gazette of 4th Feby. 1835.)—They not only had to collect petitions from distant parts of the country, retarded by the breaking up of the winter roads, but had to provide funds for the expenses, and also a great multiplicity of written documents and provincial publications, in support of the allegations of the Petitioners, all of which were forwarded by the agent, on the third of April.

The agent arrived in London on the tenth of May....He corresponded regularly with the Secretary, advising him of his progress and proceedings; and his letters of the 15th April, 8th, 14th, 22d, and 30th May, 14th, 19th and 29th June, and 6th and 11th July, are in possession of the Secretary, and may be referred to....At the desire of the committee, Mr. Neilson has, in addition, drawn up a report of his Mission, which is hereto annexed.

During the pendency of the petition in England, the executive committee did not think it advisable to take any further steps in relation to the petitions forwarded,—which, indeed, embraced the principal objects of the association,—till it was finally known whether the commissioners to enquire into the matters complained of in the province, were or were not to come out to Canada....They confined themselves chiefly to the acknowledgment of the agent's letters, and transmitting the additional signatures, which had been detained by the unfavorable state of the communications at an earlier period.—These were despatched on the 9th May.

The executive committee could not but regret that the Petitioners for whom they have the honor to act, were not formally heard, by their agent in England, with a view to the final settlement of the affairs of the province, by the authority of the British government and Parliament, which had been repeatedly appealed to for that purpose, since 1833, by those of whom the petitioners have just reason to complain, and from whose acts they are suffering in their property and rights. They regret particularly, that, disconnected as they are with the local authorities, and unrepresented in the provincial parliament, their adversaries and oppressors should have been heard and permitted to produce evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, while the petitioners have been prevented from substantiating the allegations of their petition before any authority competent to give relief and redress the wrongs which they suffer; and this, while the pecuniary means derived from their property and industry were pledged, and have been applied to support the pretensions of their adversaries in England, as well before the King and parliament as through the public prints, while the personal sacrifices of the money and time of the petitioners, in support of their undoubted rights as British subjects, are in some measure rendered unavailing.

The executive committee, however, lost no time after the return of the agent, on the 23rd September last, in taking into consideration the propriety of offering to support the petitions confided to them before the commissioners, who had arrived here on the 23rd August. On the 3rd October a sub-committee was appointed to report on this subject, and on the 9th the Secretary addressed the following letter, by order of the committee, to the Secretary of the royal commission.—

Quebec, 9th October, 1835.

“Sir,—I am directed by the executive committee of the constitutional association of Quebec to transmit to you the enclosed resolutions and copy of petition, and to request that you will be pleased to lay the same before the commissioners for their information.

“I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most ob't humble servant,

(Signed) ‘R. H. GAIRDNER.’

Thursday, 8th October, 1835.

Resolved.That the executive committee of the constitutional association of Quebec will continue to urge to his Majesty's government, by all just and lawful means, the necessity of speedy relief from the grievances wherof complaint is made in the petitions of divers inhabitants of Lower Canada, praying to be maintained in their rights as British subjects, presented to his Majesty and to the two houses of the Imperial Parliament in the present session thereof.

2.—That the committee is prepared, on behalf of the petitioners, to support the

allegations contained in the said petition before the hon. the commissioners whom it has graciously pleased his Majesty to name for the purpose of investigating the grievances complained of in Lower Canada, in what relates to the administration of the government in the said province.

3.—That the Secretary of the committee be directed to transmit the present resolutions, with a copy of the said petition, to the Secretary of the commissioners, with the request that he would be pleased to lay the same before the commissioners for their information.

On the 12th of the same month the following answer was received:—

‘Quebec, 12th October, 1835.

“Sir,—I have received and laid before the commissioners your letter of the 9th instant, conveying to them the readiness of a committee of the constitutional association of Quebec to support before them the allegation of the petition to his Majesty & both houses of parliament, of which a copy accompanies your letter.

The commissioners desire me to thank you for the communication, and to state that they have it in contemplation to request some one or more members of the constitutional association of Quebec to give them information on certain points of the petition, but that at the present moment they are engaged in a branch of inquiry which requires their more immediate attention.

“I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your ob't humble servant,

(Signed) ‘THOMAS F. ELLIOT.’

On the 15th the committee took into consideration this answer, but came to no decision upon the form and manner of conveying to his Majesty's government through the commissioners, the grounds and evidence of the petitions, leaving this important matter to future consideration and deliberation.

The proceedings of the general meeting called by the executive committee on the 23rd October, as well as the petition to the Excellency, founded on the resolutions then adopted, together with his Excellency's answer when it was presented on the 26th of the same month, are all before the public, and need now only be referred to.

The decision of his Excellency on the matters then humbly submitted to him was announced in his Excellency's speech to the provincial legislature on the next day, and has since been acted upon to the fullest extent. The committee will only here remark, that the condition of the petitioners for whom they act has thereby been made worse during the pendency of the inquiry on their petitions presented to the King and Parliament.

The Treasurer will submit to the present meeting his account of receipts and disbursements as far as it can be made up, some funds which had been left in London by the agent to meet any expenses which might occur, not having as yet been accounted for. A committee of Audit will have to be appointed, conformably to the 5th Rule, Section 2nd, to report on the accounts.

The Secretary of the Association has kept a regular journal of the meetings of the committee, and a letter book containing copies of the letters written by him, and has preserved all original letters and papers, to all of which recourse may be had; indeed, the labor of this gentleman has been unceasing, and his executions meritorious to a degree which has called forth the unanimous acknowledgements of the members of the Executive Committee.

All which is humbly submitted.

Committee Room,

13, St. Lewis Street, Nov. 1835.

Mr. Neilson here gave in a written report of his proceedings while in England, the substance of which he had stated at the last meeting of the Association.

The reading of the Report having been concluded Mr. Robert Shaw moved, seconded by Mr. James Rodger:—

That the Report be now received.

Moved by Mr. E. Bowen, seconded by Mr. Thomson:—

That the said report be printed and transmitted to the constitutional associations in correspondence with this association, and otherwise distributed in such manner as may seem proper to the executive committee.

Moved by Mr. Burnet, seconded by Mr. M'Lellan:—

That a committee of five be appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts, and report at the general meeting to be held on the 7th December next.

That the committee for such audit be composed of Messrs. D. Burnet, E. Glackmeyer, J. L. Macnair, Wm. Bristow and J. Bonner.

Mr. STUART, the Chairman, rose and said that the meeting had doubtless observed that the objects for which the meet-

ing had been convened were two in number;—first, to receive the annual report required from the Executive Committee by the rules and regulations of the association, which report had been drawn up and all the rules of the association observed as far as the committee were concerned. The second object to which the attention of the meeting was invited was the consideration of the affairs of this Province, looked at in reference to the petitions presented to the King and two Houses of the Imperial Parliament by the Members of the Constitutional Association and others, which petitions were quite fresh in their recollection, and no doubt deeply impressed on their hearts. (Cheers.) Circumstances of a public nature and of a deep and commanding importance had occurred since the last meeting of the association, but it had not been the duty of the executive committee to touch upon those subjects in their annual report. The duty of the Executive Committee—a duty to which they had strictly confined themselves—was to draw up a statement of their proceedings in a narrative form, which they had done, and that statement had been read to the meeting. The Executive Committee would not have been justified—they would have exceeded their authority—if they had recommended any course of proceeding on public events of such deep importance as those to which he had adverted. But on the other hand, they could not but feel that if those important events had been passed over in absolute silence by the associations that that silence which was imposed on the executive committee by the nature of their functions, might be deemed a proof of acquiescence in a course of proceedings, the propriety of which they were far from acquiescing in. It was not necessary to enlarge on those matters at that moment—it was his duty, as the organ of the executive committee, standing in that place as he did, however unworthily, (cheers) merely to advert to those matters. The executive committee, deeply sensible of the great importance of the present position of affairs in this province, did not feel themselves authorized to do more than bring under the consideration of the association the present position in which they found themselves placed, in order to ascertain what their feelings were in relation thereto. The committee might have submitted to the meeting such a course of proceeding as to the best of their judgment might be the most advisable, but the matters upon which they would have had to proceed were of such importance, that it was improper that anything like precipitancy should obtain;—it was necessary that any course of proceeding should be well studied and digested before its adoption, in order that it might be steadily followed up when adopted. (Cheers.) It was with this view of the subject that he then addressed the meeting as the organ of the executive committee, who had considered it the most advisable course to pursue, to call such a meeting as the present one, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments and feelings of all classes of the members of the association and the signers of the petitions, with which their agent had been entrusted. That having been done, it was for them to ascertain what course should be taken between that time and the next meeting, which it was proposed to call, in order that the committee appointed might act with all possible care and precaution. Whatever might be the course adopted by that committee, full notice thereof would be given to the members of the association, so that each and every one might be enabled to come forward at the next meeting prepared to give his opinions, and suggest any amendment to the propositions which would then be submitted to them. (Loud cheers.)

Moved by Mr. Bonner, seconded by Mr. David Bonner:—

That the executive committee be requested to prepare resolutions on the present state of public affairs as regards the complaints contained in their petitions presented to his Majesty and both houses of Parliament, praying for protection and security in their just rights as British subjects, and to report to the general meeting on the 7th December next.

The above resolutions having passed with acclamation,

Mr. T. C. Aylwin rose and said that he was sorry to say that in this resolution he saw something utterly at variance with what had fallen from the hon. chairman. If he understood their intention, they were to allow to all the members of the association full time for reflection, in order that every one might be prepared to come forward with his views on the present state of affairs, at a moment such as the present when it was of urgent necessity that every British subject should look around him before he is deprived of his natural rights and liberties. That the opinion of the executive commit-

tee was one which they were all bound to respect, he (Mr. A.) could not but admit, but he would ask how it was possible for that committee to report to another meeting what were the views of the present meeting, unless every man expressed his sentiments? The position in which they were now placed was one essentially different from that in which they found themselves on the formation of the constitutional association, and even from what it was a few months and even weeks since. There was now a commission in this province, and there was also a session of the provincial parliament in existence, and although that session had been as yet short, it was sufficient to open our eyes as to what we might expect. These considerations rendered it more than usually necessary to adopt measures only after mature deliberation, but these measures ought not to originate from the executive committee—they ought to come from the whole association, and unless they met with the cordial support, and expressed the true feelings of their hearts, the association could not exist, and their object could not be attained. He had prepared a series of resolutions which he trusted he would have the honor of laying before the next meeting of the association, and although they might proceed from an obscure individual, he trusted they would be published. (Cheers.) He would leave sufficient time for every one to well consider them—he would give as much time as could be required. He would not say anything at that time in support of his resolutions, but he must protest against the executive committee preparing any resolutions setting forth the views and sentiments of the Association. Nothing would give him greater pleasure than to see every member of the association come forward with a proposition, considering as he did that the old adage was a very good one, ‘In a multitude of counsellors there is safety.’—(Cheers.)

Mr. Duval said that might be a reason for allowing the executive committee to prepare a series of resolutions. It was not contended that the resolutions drawn up by the committee should be binding on the association, neither did he understand that the committee was to be enjoined to report the views and sentiments of the association—the committee was merely to make suggestions to a general meeting, [Mr. Duval then read the resolution, which as it stood, did not appear to meet with general approbation,] Mr. D. then continued, and said that it was not to their interest to quarrel about words. He was sure that the gentleman proposing the resolution would have no objection to amend it. Let them not like a certain great convention be quarrelling about words, when they agreed as to the substance—they ought to leave that to greater politicians.—(Cheers.) They had matters of great importance for their consideration which required to be well weighed. They were then assembled in what might comparatively be said to be but very few in number of the persons whom they represented, but had the honor of being surrounded by men who were not as some had characterized them a set of petty shopkeepers and place hunters, but men of independence and worth.—Those who stigmatized the Constitutional Association as a body of petty shopkeepers and place hunters knew very little of the Association, and would have shown more wisdom if they had not expressed their opinions on the Association before they knew what they were talking about. These persons would then have found out that the Association belonged to a nation who was not ashamed of being called a “Nation de bouquiers,” having been so designated by Napoleon, who, however, owed his fall to this “Nation de bouquiers.”—(Cheers.) If any man made such an assertion to him (Mr. D.) he would say that England was the first nation

of liberty. Was there any man so little versed in history as to say that Englishmen for centuries have been slaves?—There was no man of any respect for his character who would advance such absurdity, every fact in history belying his assertion. He would be put down for a simpleton, and might with truth be told to go back to school and learn his catechism.—(Cheers.) Who were the persons crying out against the British Constitution, and talking of extending "the benefits" of republicanism to Europe, but a miserable faction, and intriguing set? What benefit had they conferred on this Province by their theories about the advantages of democratic institutions? Those who would leave to such men the making of a constitution must certainly possess very little prudence or foresight. By a great deal of factions intrigue, they had certainly, he was sorry to say succeeded in intimidating men who had apparently no great confidence in the principles of the British Constitution; but what benefits had the faction conferred on this country? They say that the people *en masse* are in their favor; but he would ask how they are borne out in that assertion by facts? Go and ask the people if they would like the "*bon vieux temps de l'Intendant*" to come again and ask if they are not well under the British Government. It would then be seen whether the people *en masse* were dissatisfied with the British Government as the present dominant party would have it believed. He was sorry to say that the British had given strength to that party by giving way to national prejudices, which were the means used by the other party and ought not to be employed by the Constitutional Association. He hoped that they would not believe that the Canadian people were ill disposed towards the British Government or people. If you go into the country parts and ask the people if they have been signing petitions lately you will get for answer "*les jeunes gens de la maison en ont signé*" (loud cheers and laughter.) Ask them then what they signed those petitions for, and they would answer '*c'est pour notre bien*' (laughter,) and others would say they were for schools (continued laughter.) These were facts which had occurred, and it was a pity that the people of England were not aware of them, for they would know what dependence to place on that enlightened politician—he was going to say pounds, shillings, and pence politician—John Arthur Roebuck (loud laughter and cheers.) That enlightened statesman writes out to this Province that the Legislative Council ought to be extirpated and characterizes it as a wretched imitation of a baneful mischievous institution. Was it not too bad that a man who could thus speak treason and excite others to treasonable practices, £1100 yearly from the people of this Province as advocate of the House of Assembly? and that, too, unconstitutionally! He was told that it was not contrary to the principles of the British Constitution that a Colony should be represented in the House of Commons, but he would say that if a member of the House of Commons has a right to let his opinions and services as an agent for a colony, the least he could do was whenever the affairs of that colony were brought forward, was to withdraw from the house and go to the bar of the house as the advocate of that colony, and not sit as judge in a case which he was employed to argue. A man cannot fulfil the duties of judge and advocate at the same time. (Cheers.) This was an infringement of the rights and liberties of the people of this province. The British government would find eventually, that by encouraging the clamour of Mr. Roebuck and the party in this province, they were establishing a principle which would ruin all British interests in this province, and at last drive the whole power of England from the North American Continent. The loss of British interests in this province would also cause the loss of the best interests of the Canadians also. It was from this conviction that he had subscribed to the articles of the association. All national or religious principles ought to be set aside and the question received without reference to the birthplace of one man over another. He regretted that such distinctions had been raised, and that they had been made a handle of by the other party, who said to the people, '*Les Anglais sont contre nous et il faut que les Canadiens se tiennent ensemble contre les Anglais.*' He hoped, however, that when the proceedings of the constitutional association were attentively looked into, that it would be seen that it was not as it had been styled, a Society of Orangemen. It would be seen that its members were not ashamed of being called shopkeepers, and it would be seen that they were doing what it would be well for those opposed to them to follow—advocating order and good government. Mr. D. concluded by saying, that he hoped they would not cavil about words. He could see nothing in the motion more than for the committee to submit resolutions to another meeting, which might be adopted or rejected.

The resolution was then amended by striking out a word or two.

Mr. T. C. Aylwin said that he must still oppose the resolution, notwithstanding the amendment. Let it be remembered with all possible deference to the Executive committee, that they were the delegates of the association, and was it not preposterous that a committee who represented the association but partially, should be called upon collectively to draw up resolutions, when it would be the duty of every member of the association to come forward and state his views. The resolutions

drawn up by the executive committee would be calculated to mislead the association, for from the high confidence reposed in that committee their resolutions would perhaps be adopted as a matter of course, and besides this, they would tend to repress that enquiry which every member ought to make. Let it be remembered that their rights and liberties were at stake, and was it fitting that they should entrust those rights and liberties to a committee whose powers were about to expire? They should entrust those rights and liberties to themselves and each of them should, in the solitude of his closet, mature his plan and consider what was required to be done at the present juncture. A friend [Mr. Duval] had stated at considerable length the rights which we possess as British subjects, and that an invasion of those rights had been made. That we all knew, but it was not sufficient to know what the evil was—it was necessary to find out a remedy. Where was that remedy to be found? According to the constitution it was in parliament, but it was of no use for us to apply there. If we looked at the house of assembly it most surely was not there, as we were quite misrepresented, and it was principally from the acts of that body that our complaints arose. If we looked at the legislative council, we should also find that we are misrepresented there. Look at the governor and commission—we do not know what they are about. Then there was the executive council, if we looked in the almanack we should find the names of a few old gentlemen composing that body, but we should not be able to discover that they had ever done anything. To neither of those bodies therefore was it of any use to apply for a remedy, and an agent had been sent to England, who met with very little success, and was sent away from there with the promise of a commission being sent out to Canada. That commission had arrived here, and consisted of a very respectable Irish nobleman, a half-pay captain of engineers [laughter] and a person who has been a judge in the East Indies. This commission could not do us any good; what were its powers and attributes? No one knew, and therefore it was useless to hope for a remedy in that quarter. He thought that there was a remedy to be obtained, and that in the constitutional association itself. It was not, however, by holding 6 or 7 meetings in a year, by lengthy parchments and voluminous reports that the remedy was to be obtained. It was by acting that we would obtain a remedy for our wrongs. What were the doctrines laid down from the chair of the house of assembly. The speaker of the assembly had stated in that house, what he dared not in a public meeting; for if he did, the law which is above him would have declared his life forfeited. That man had declared that the object of the House of Assembly was to prepare the way for democratic institutions in Lower Canada. Were they prepared to support democratic institutions? Was language such as that to be tolerated in a British province? The man who made use of such language was an intruder in the House, and a violator of the rights of the citizens of the West Ward of Montreal, which he so faithfully misrepresents (cheers.) And yet the clamour of this man and his followers was listened to by the British government, and the dutiful representations of British subjects thrown under the table of the House of Commons. To whom then were they to look for protection? Where was the pledge or guarantee which was to secure to them that that democratic principle which was advocated by the first commoner of the country as '*consummation devoutly to be wished*' should not be carried into effect? He (Mr. A.) declared that they had the elements of resistance to wrong in them and they would belie their character if they did not resist all wrongful acts. Let it be remembered that the tribunal to which their petitions were sent, was across the Atlantic and unfortunately their claims had been disregarded and set aside by a set of men of the stamp of Hume, Roebuck and the infamous Spring Rice. This last had lately sent out despatches to this province, in which the name of a Briton was held up as a disgrace. If men like these were to hold their influence, it was of no use for the constitutional association to assemble only—they ought to act. He would say that Mr. Papineau was right in saying that a democracy was better suited to this country than any other form of government. A democracy would be much better than the existing state of affairs, provided there was something English about it. It was high time for the association to do something. Hitherto they had assembled on an evg. but they had broken up without doing anything. The plan which he considered the most advisable to adopt was, that a certain number of them should assemble in some place where their private duties would not interfere with those of a public nature. Let them remain apart from the world for a short time and devote their whole time and attention to devising some means by which the rights and liberties of British subjects in this province might be secured. If they fell in the attempt they would fall in the noblest of causes, but he had yet to learn that Englishmen had ever fallen in fighting for their liberties; if they fell here, Lower Canada would be an exception to the rest of the world, (cheers.) He would wish to have the resolution then before amended to the effect that all the constitutional associations throughout the province should send delegates—men of standing in society and possessed of the greatest talents—but a certain number be sent from each association in the province to any partic-

ular place there to deliberate upon the most important of objects—the preservation of our rights and liberties—and after mature deliberation let them return with a manual of their labours in their hands, and with that production our liberties would either stand or fall. Mr. A. concluded by saying, that if other members of the association had something better to propose, let them come forward with their propositions, and he would most heartily subscribe to any one which might seem to be the most conducive to the attainment of the common object. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ed. Montizambert said, that concurring as he did with much of what had fallen from the last speaker, he could not but think that that gentleman had been somewhat premature in supposing that the resolutions to be prepared by the committee would be at variance with the opinions of the meeting to which they would be reported. He (Mr. M.) thought that it was the usual custom whenever a meeting was convened to name a committee for the purpose of drafting resolutions to be reported to another general meeting, with an understanding of course that if any person has any amendments they also will be proposed, and the sense of the meeting taken thereon. This was the most proper course, for if every individual were to bring forward a string of resolutions there would be such a mingled mass of opinions that the meeting would have to break up without coming to any conclusion. He was sure that no one would wish, knowing the talents of the gentleman, (Mr. Aylwin,) that his batch of resolutions should remain in his pocket still-born, and surely that gentleman ought to be contented to propose his resolutions in the shape of amendments to those of the committee. They all owed a debt of gratitude to the executive committee, and it would be a slight injustice to make them pay to support a religion which they did not profess. They were right in resisting—not by violence but that resistance founded on right which steadily nursed, invariably attains its object. What did the men of America do? They were resisting an unjust tax—it was unjust to make them pay to support a religion which they did not profess. They were right in resisting—not by violence but that resistance founded on right which steadily nursed, invariably attains its object.

Mr. John Neilson said that, as a member of the executive committee, he would certainly be very glad if it was not charged with the labor, as proposed in the resolution. However, if it was the pleasure of the meeting to refer the matter to that committee, he for one would do his best to forward the views of the meeting. The present meeting had been called for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of public affairs, in regard to those matters complained of in their petitions to the King and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament. He believed that every member of the meeting was aware of the nature of those complaints, and how heavily the evils upon which they were founded bore on a large portion of the population of this province. He was happy to see so large a number assembled that evening, for it was an indication that they were determined to defend their rights; but in order to do which they must neither suffer themselves to be carried away by anger or depressed by apprehension. They stood there as British subjects, a small number if they would, for the whole population of this province was but as a drop in the ocean compared with the British Empire...but still they were entitled to the rights of British Subjects, and those rights they must and would have, with the blessing of God, (loud cheering.) But if they did not mature their measures with calmness they would not eventually be carried into execution; and as numerous and respectable a body as they were, they would break up into small parties and would have no weight or power. It was necessary that the smaller a party was, the more it should be united...it should be more deliberate in its measures and the more determined to support them when once adopted, (cheers.) The association must never depart from their declaration nor from the petitions which they were then assembled to support, (cheers.) If they did that, they would fall into contradiction with themselves, and would leave room for doubts to be entertained of their sincerity and determination to maintain their fidelity to the Crown and connection with the parent state. Was it to be supposed that, because under peculiar circumstances the British Government seemed to despise dutiful representations, while they encourage representations which were not dutiful, but insolent...was it to be supposed that such a state of things could last? Could they suppose that the people of England would sacrifice the rights of their fellow subjects in this province? It was wanting in that confidence in the British Government, a nation which we ought to entertain until it was clearly demonstrated that it was intended to oppress us; but when that was clear, had we not inherent rights which we could exercise, and with those rights on this continent we had nothing to fear. The rights of British subjects were known to them all; the right of property, liberty of person and freedom of opinion, these were preeminent rights of British subjects. One of these had been attacked in this province, namely, the right of property—and there was no authority in the province, not even the British King and his Ministers, who had a right to take away any part of our property unless duly authorized by law. This was no new matter—it had been established throughout the two hemispheres with the blood of Englishmen. One King who invaded that right lost his head, and another was forced to abdicate his crown. The whole population of the adjoining ter-

ritory had risen upon a violation of their right of property, and he would say that they were right in resisting such violation of the right of property—without that right we could have no security. We were not yet in such a state, but it seemed to be approaching. We were threatened with being reduced to a state like the two millions and a half of negroes who inhabited the southern part of the United States, all that was wanted was that our faces should be black, (cheers and laughter). It was found out that our names do not sound like those of the majority of the people of this province—that our fathers and mothers committed the enormous crime of letting us come into the world in another portion of the globe, and this is set down as a grievous sin for which we were to suffer. We were no longer to have our rights, but were to be oppressed by a majority of another caste just like the blacks in the adjoining land of liberty. This was a state which he hoped we would never be reduced to, but it was necessary that we should fortify ourselves against such an emergency, by being sure that we are in the right, for without that we could not succeed. When we are in the right we can shew that we are determined to support that right, and the battle is not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift. Might and right often clashed together, but right obtained the mastery in the end. It had overcome might in our own countries. What did the people of England do when the right of property was invaded by Charles 1st? They resisted and conquered, and they were right. What did the Scotch do in the time of Charles 2d? They also resisted the invasion of their rights. What were the people of Ireland doing at the present day? They were resisting an unjust tax—it was unjust to make them pay to support a religion which they did not profess. They were right in resisting—not by violence but that resistance founded on right which steadily nursed, invariably attains its object. What did the men of America do? They were resisting the violation of the right of property secured to them by the Great Charter and Laws which placed the King on the throne. Should it be said that British subjects in this province were to have their property taken from them without the sanction of law? The case was very plain, and one which every man of common understanding must perfectly see into. It was this—money was raised from us for the public uses of the province, and deposited under the charge of the Governor. The Governor or the House of Assembly take possession of this money or both take possession and divide the spoils between them, without any law authorizing them so to do. These things were all to be considered, and set forth in such a way as to admit no longer of any doubt as to our determination. We were, in the first place, to appeal to the British Government,—next to our fellow subjects on the other side of the water; and if all this failed, we had still the Almighty and ourselves, (loud cheers.) He had no objection that another committee should be appointed to draw up the Resolutions, or any other measure adopted, which would be likely to be productive of the desired effect. The plan of every man bringing forward Resolutions of his own was quite impracticable, and could not be executed. He remembered that once in the Legislative Council,—which certainly was not the most efficient body in the world,—a circumstance occurred illustrative of the system of every man bringing forward Resolutions. The Legislative Council took it into its head to take into consideration the affairs of the province, and every member brought forward a series of Resolutions of his own concocting—he believed that two or three quires of paper were filled up. All these resolutions were referred to a committee to bring them into shape; it remained in session for two or three weeks, and then produced a thing which could not be read, (loud laughter.) Mr. Neilson concluded by observing that they ought to have something deliberately prepared to bring forward before the public.

Mr. T. Lloyd said the resolution which had been offered had elicited the opinions of several of the members, and those of the remainder were tolerably well known. After what they had heard, they must be convinced that every one could not bring forward resolutions which could in a reasonable time be put into a proper shape. Besides this, the resolutions to be prepared by the committee were limited to the matters contained in the Declaration of the Association, and therefore the resolutions of Mr. Aylwin could not be submitted. They might, however, on some future occasion, be submitted to a meeting of the Association.

Some discussion and conversation ensued between Messrs. Aylwin, Duval, P. Shepard, and J. Neilson, respecting the time at which the resolutions were to be submitted. It was finally agreed that they should be printed and distributed three days before their being submitted for adoption.

Mr. E. Glackemeyer then rose and said that if he understood the question, the Executive committee were to be required to prepare a series of resolutions to be submitted to a general meeting for adoption or rejection, and to this proposition an amendment had been offered to the effect that each member of the association should draw up a string of resolutions. If such a plan were adopted, it would be found that the object of the association could not be obtained. There would be a great many different series, and some of them would

no doubt, be very long, so that the reading of them would perhaps take up four or five days, and the discussion it would be impossible to say how many days. And they all no doubt knew human nature well enough to know that every man has a peculiar affection for his own productions, & of course every member would vote for his own resolutions and against the others; so that in the end none would be adopted, [cheers and laughter]. He disapproved of the naming another committee and preferred to have the matter referred to the executive committee, in whom certainly they ought to have the fullest confidence—he was sure that every thing imposed on them would be done to the utmost of their abilities. The allowing each member to make propositions of his own, presented another difficulty—every one had his own views of the question and was not aware of those of others, so that the different resolutions would not agree. The executive committee, no doubt, represented all the different shades of opinion, and would thus have the benefit of hearing those different. The resolutions would be printed and distributed to the members of the Association and full time given for their consideration. He was inclined to think that the resolutions, when produced, would meet the views of the Association generally, but if any person happened to differ with them, he would, of course, be free to come forward with amendments.

[The motion was then carried by an immense majority, only four or five voting against it.]

After some other observations from Mr. John Jones, jr., the Chairman left the chair, and Mr. W. Price was called thereto, when thanks were voted to Andrew Stuart, Esq. for his able conduct in the chair; and the meeting adjourned to Monday the 7th proximo.

To the Editor of the Mississouri Standard.

SIR:—The politics of the province are really a puzzle to me in many respects, and perhaps they are equally so to wiser heads than mine. That a state of things now exists in this country, containing matters of most serious import, no man will deny, but how and when or in what it will eventuate, time alone will develop.

In some of my former communications to you it was stated that every well regulated government contains within itself the power of self-preservation. This power is found to consist in the reciprocal checks which each branch has over the other. This check is now a thing that was, but is not, in the government of this province. A certain man threw it overboard.

The right of originating money Bills has always been in the representatives of the people in Parliament; but the right of commanding money for indefinite purposes merely by vote, without the assent of the three branches was never recognized till Lord Gosford, at the opening of the present session 'cheerfully' offered to sanction the illegal demand. Since that unfortunate concession, British subjects, who wish to remain loyal, and in dependence on the Crown of England, may console themselves with the reflection, if they can, that though they may sow, another will reap; that though their capital and their industry may produce a revenue, others will divide the spoil. An awful responsibility rests on that ill-advised measure. It has raised up a power that will spit its venom in the face of the English Lion. It has put the people of this province, both constitutionalists and radicals, in a state of abject slavery, completely under the foot of a haughty despotic. In this state of degradation the radicals themselves are placed as well as the loyal subjects of the King. Mr. Papineau's language is plain and unambiguous. He and his friends, in the House of Assembly, assert an uncontrollable right to all the public revenue of the province, whether by Bill or by vote. Their rights to such agents and witnesses to be employed in England, or elsewhere, for such purposes as they may have occasion, and funds to pay them, by virtue of their sole vote, without regard to the consent of the other branches of the Legislature, is asserted as indisputable, in the reply which was made to Mr. Gugy's speech on the agency Bill. But here it will not end. The bold assumption of the rights of the people, already asserted, carries on its front, the further claim, when necessary, that of supplying their wants by laying direct taxes, should the revenue as now levied on goods and merchandise, prove insufficient. They are responsible only at the hustings, they tell you, which is the same, as to tell you, that the people shall not remonstrate, till the end of four years, if they were even to take away your bed and your plough.

Thus, the people, yes the people, comprehending the whole population, may see their money paid away, not only to illegal conventions at Three Rivers deliberating in secret conclave to their ruin—not only to agents travelling the country for purposes of sedition, but they may see their money sent to foreign countries for the purchase of arms and munitions of war. Mr. Papineau says that he is a republican. Is it possible that any man can believe such a falsehood? He says that he, and the House, are preparing the country for a republican form of government. Look at his parliamentary oath, and see the value he puts upon the strongest obligation under heaven. What sort of a republican is he? In his speeches and in his actions, we can easily see that he is hostile to all authority over him, where shall we discover one mark of a willing disposition to stand in the ranks, and take his chance from the free exercise of the people's choice? If he is not a dictator, the word may be expunged from the Dictionary. Where is the man in Europe, or on the Continent of America, between the Gulf of Mexico and the North Pole, this day, to whom the term is applicable, if he can go clear? Is he

not an usurper in the House of Assembly? Did the people return him? Does he not owe his seat to the grossest violation of the law? Mr. Papineau a republican! A most strange perversion of language! Every act of his political life is making a ladder of the people for him to climb the height of his ambition. He a republican! He tells the people, as well as the government, that they have no business with what he and his friends contrive to do with the people's money in the House of Assembly. We may approach them, it is true, with humble petitions for grants of money to make roads, and to support schools, but our rights of remonstrating against extravagant and illegal expenditure of our own money is boldly denied by every declaration, (and such is not few and far between) which asserts that we have nothing to do with them till they come to the hustings at the end of four years. Can you point the finger to a single honest republican of his stamp, either in ancient or modern times? I presume that such of the Township radicals as really are republicans have very different ideas of a republic from those of Mr. Papineau. They look to the Washingtons of the American Revolution, and think that in him they see Washington or a Franklin. These were Englishmen resisting an infringement on their natural rights; this, a tyrant seeking to make himself master.

Knowing that he cannot climb the steep ladder without the assistance of the people, he deceives them by false pretensions into a belief that he is a Washington, or a Franklin, going to establish for them a republic. He a republican! No man is farther from that character than he. Assist him in his ambitious projects, and you assist to forge chains that will bind you. Crawl even to his feet, and our English names will mark the fawning of his dupes and sycophants for his scorn. Even a T. S. Brown had no chance to represent the county of Montreal; and where is there another English name that deserved so much of the tyrant's consideration except the Editor of the Vindicator! And if an English Editor had not been wanted to promulgate his doctrines, in an English dress, the learned Doctor had never been in the House of Assembly, as the representative of a county which had never heard of him, nor the cause of giving to Monsieur De Gaspe a month's lodging in Gaol for resenting his abuse. He a republican! The case of Judge Gale is not singular, nor intended to be singular. The best radical reformer in the Townships, if ever so well qualified for the office, would meet with the same fate, if he were in Judge Gale's place. And why? Simply, because he knows that the radicals of the Townships are republicans, and that therefore he has no more favour to expect from American republicans, when his real designs shall have been fully developed, that from loyal constitutionalists. Judge Gale is to be declared unfit for office because some years ago he took part in politics. If this constitutes a disqualification for the Bench, then every Lawyer in the House is thereby forever rendered incapable of being made a Judge. In this self-denying ordinance to operate on all alike? Mr. Papineau and his friends may carry matters rather too far. The Gentlemen of Quebec have expressed themselves, at their late constitutional meeting, as became British subjects, worthy of their country, and of their ancestors.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. D.
For the Missiskoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR—Sir, I enclose you a copy of that most able and excellent journal of reform the Montreal Vindicator. You and your ugly crew of Tories who want to prevent all the powers of all the branches of the Legislature, from falling into the hands of the French Canadians, get a good dressing, but no greater than you deserve. Is not the voice of the majority the voice of the people? Yes, surely. Is not the voice of the people the voice of God? Yes, surely. Does not, then, the voice of heaven, namely, of the French Canadians, say that they should have the majority in all the bodies of the legislature, if that is to say, the entire authority in all things? Certainly it does. And dare you, and your ugly Tories oppose yourselves to the will of heaven, namely, of the French Canadians?

Review your past conduct, shed tears of contrition, mend your evil ways, and bless Providence if the offended majesty of the French Canadians allow you and your English and American associates to remain in New France, their Country, without subjecting you to fines & scourges.

Your well-wisher,

IVAN.

P. S. Now that my lord Gosford has 'cheerfully' conceded all that the French majority have asked, and a little more, if the English and Americans will come to this country let them make themselves French as fast as they can, otherwise let them go away. They have no business to come here thwarting the will of heaven, namely, of the French Canadian majority.

IVAN.

From the Quebec Gazette.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.—A very numerous and influential meeting of the signers of petitions to Parliament against the pretensions of the Assembly, met on Saturday evening at Mr. Payne's Albion Hotel. The zeal which they manifested, and the grounds on which they resist the oppressions of the 'French origin' party, now sanctioned by Lord Gosford, the English Governor, acting without a responsible Executive Council, and contrary to the instructions given to all former Governors, are of such a character, that their cause must triumph, or the British subjects of this province be basely enslaved, in free North America, without another instance on record, where they have been tyrannized over and submitted. The question reduces itself to this plain one. Lord Gosford and the French Assembly have violated the law, in paying the contingencies out of

the taxes; they have disposed unlawfully of a certain amount of money, contrary to positive statute; they have, in fact, robbed British subjects of their property;—that right of property, recognized by Magna Charta, for the infraction of which they have brought to the block one of their Kings, and expatriated the royal family; that inherent original right of man, without the security of which, the British subject, and every other, is a slave, with the feelings and rights of a freeman,—for which the United States, against the whole English nation, struggled successfully.

Among the new grievances is one suggested by the *Echo du Pays*, which will no doubt induce the Assembly to claim the property of the late order of Recollets, devoted exclusively to support and lodge the poor. Not only the Quebec barracks, but the Quebec Cathedral and the Court House will now be wrested from kindly England, for the rich and independent representatives of "French origin," to be disposed of for their beautiful schemes.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—N. D. will appear in our next.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, DEC. 15, 1835.

The Report of the meeting of the Quebec Constitutional Association, has necessarily taken up a great portion of our paper of to-day. We solicit every one to give it an attentive perusal.

We have also received the annual report of the Montreal C. A. The meeting was attended by about 2000 constitutionalists.

The associations have now taken their stand, but not too soon. We have endured patiently, but the point of endurance has passed. Action, not of our own seeking, has been forced upon us and there can now be no flinching. There ought to be none. The endeavours of the perfidious traitor Papineau have been wholly bent to bring British rule, in this colony, into contempt, and the government has for some time been paralysed. A 'cheerful' governor has not only made endeavours to counteract the treasonable schemes of the anarchists, but has actually strengthened their hands. The assembly has, since the opening of the session, received, for its own use, and the private use of its members, the total amount of about ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY THOUSAND dollars, of which Eighty thousand were obtained as *contingency*. Pretty dear laws, when every sentence of an act, may cost about one thousand dollars!

The government, in the mean time, has not received a copper. The members of Assembly are, therefore, enabled to pay up the debts of the newspaper establishments, now in their pay, and to travel over the country, the next summer, like a moral pestilence, exciting the people to sedition.

The House of Assembly has thrown out all the petitions for rail roads, through the Townships, except the one, through the wilderness, from Quebec to Maine. It has thrown out a petition signed by 1608 persons, for the establishment of Register offices. From this, we look forward with gloomy apprehensions, for the renewal of the Township Register act, if the Assembly shall then have the power to refuse it. It has thrown out another petition for the modification of the feudal laws in this province, signed by 1844 persons. But this was to be expected, when the French members have declared, that they will move heaven and earth, to procure a repeal of the act, which establishes the Township tenure, that of tree and common socage; and thus revive on the Township lands, the detestable seigniorial law. We appeal to reasonable men in the Townships—to reasonable radicals, if any such exist—wherever is the good, that the French wish for the country. *Les enjams du sol*, the children of the dirt, are only anxious to enslave us; inhabitants of the Townships! sons of the forest! are you prepared for servitude to Frenchmen?

The associations have determined on a congress, and to invite delegates, from the other British colonies. This is absolutely necessary. Mr. Papineau has declared, in his place in Parliament, that he is panting to establish a French republic, on the ruins of the present government. Let him reconcile this declaration with his solemn oath, before Almighty God, to support the King and constitution of this country. He is a perfidious traitor, a man whose very name is the synonyme of infamy.

The associations are determined at all hazards and against all odds, to support the constitution of the country, & its connexion to its parent. It is a holy determination, and must be successful, although

our opponents be headed by Lord Gosford, and an insulting commission. The associations will be supported, by every man in the Townships, for however some may differ in their political sentiments, no one would ever think of breaking his oath of allegiance, of dethroning the King and severing the present happy union between the colony and parent state. The members of the Montreal association are to pay no taxes, until they are represented. This was the determination of the old colonies, now the United States, and proceeds from a principle the best known in our constitution. The Montreal members have a right in common with the rest of the English in the province, for the English are not represented in the Assembly; they have, besides, a special right, for Papineau sits in the House, for the West Ward, in opposition to a majority of the Electors.

We again recommend to every man, to peruse the account of the proceedings at Quebec; next week we shall publish the report of those at Montreal.

We do not like the spirit of the Royal Commission. To the Quebec Association's request, to be heard in support of their petitions to the King, the Commission returned an answer, which in effect said, 'mind your own business, and we will mind ours and send for you, if we want you.' The meeting of the Quebec Association followed; the Commission has got frightened, and in reply to demand from the Montreal Constitutional Association when and where the Commission would receive a deputation, Mr. Elliott stated a long story, about what the Commission was doing, and what it intended to do. These points the Association did not ask to know, they must, therefore, have been communicated through fear. Of what use is a Commission to prove, that will be swayed by such a despicable motive?

A body of 800 constitutional riflemen has been raised in Montreal. Application is to be made to Sir John Colborne, for 800 stand of arms to equip them. If he refuse, they will equip themselves to be ready for any emergency. Heaven is with our cause, our arms must prosper. Against the King those arms never will be raised, to Frenchmen, we hope they will not be yielded but with life.

There is a rumour, that the Imperial Parliament will be soon dissolved, and a new ministry chosen.

This ought to make no difference on the attitude of the associations of this province; ours is not a question of parties, but of eternal, immutable justice.

We beg respectfully to call the attention of the Post-master-general, to the state of the mail, between this village and Montreal. We do so without any intention of fishing for a grievance, but in order to bring to his notice, the fact, that the mail made up in Montreal on Monday, does not reach us until Tuesday in the week following. Insurmountable difficulties, in crossing the river, we submit to with patience, but if the present irregularity, arises from the contractors consulting their own convenience, we request Mr. Stayner to look into it. This section of the Townships has suffered great inconvenience.

Lord Aylmer, we are happy to announce, has arrived in safety in England. The *Pique* struck a rock, in the straits of Belleisle, which damaged her bottom, afterwards had three rudders carried away by tempestuous weather, on the Atlantic, was steered for 1400 miles, with a cable rudder, made 20 inches of water an hour, sometimes 3 feet, at one time had water ankle deep, in the cabin floor, and arrived at home in safety. She was officered and manned by British seamen.

Lord Aylmer had an interview with Lord Glenelg, & informed that lazy nobleman, that the 'English inhabitants of this province,' as Lord Gosford calls us, are alone likely to prove troublesome or dangerous.

Despatches were sent off for Canada on the 14th October.

Mr. De Gaspe's offence had this extent, no more; and he was acting under a keen sense of grievous wrong, inflicted upon him by the Hon. Member O'Callaghan. He nevertheless admitted that in thus addressing a member of the House, he had done wrong. But the House refused to listen to his petition, or even to receive it. Another petition was subsequently presented from Mr. De Gaspe, expressing contrition for the offence, and praying to be discharged from custody. This application, however, experienced the same fate, and we are ashamed to add that the reporter was committed to prison for one month. We make this remark for several reasons. In the first place, the provocation was great, and offence venial. In the second place, the apology was humble, and should have been received as ample. The contempt was purged by the acknowledgement of wrong, and the expression of contrition. This should have been satisfactory to any Mem-

ber. But in such a case as the present, the House should have dismissed it at once. Is it to be tolerated that the conductor of a licentious press, because he happens to obtain a seat in a legislative body, shall be allowed to assail the fair fame of his political opponents with impunity, and when called to account by those whom he has injured, skulk behind the shield of privilege? Far be it from us to say that the just rights of parliamentary bodies should not be amply protected. And for all that Members sit upon the floor, while in the proper discharge of their official functions, they should be ensured the most entire immunity. But the immunity should never be extended to a case like that of Doctor O'Callaghan. For his editorial delinquencies, his paper, and not the House of Parliament, should be his *Vindictor*. But it is ever thus with the most noisy declaimers for liberty. Give them the power, and they are the most insufferable of tyrants.—*New York Com. Advertiser.*

ST. ALBANS, VT. DEC. 1835.

C. H. HUNTINGTON, respectfully informs his friends and the public in the County of Mississquoi and vicinity, that he has removed from the village of Freleighsburg to St. Albans, V. T. That he is carrying on the CLOCK MAKING & WATCH REPAIRING business, at the shop opposite the Court House, formerly kept by Messrs. I. Randell & Co., recently by Isaac Randell, where he has a general assortment of goods in his line, consisting of the following articles, viz.:

Silver, table, tea, desert, salt, mustard and cream spoons, sugar tongs, silver spectacles, silver thimbles, with and without steel tops, silver pencils, tooth picks, bodkins, &c. Plated table & tea spoons, and sugar tongs, gold finger rings, gold watch keys & seals, gilt & plated, do, plate, & gilt watch-guards, gold, plated & gilt brass pins.

Pocket & pen knives, sets, razors, hoses & straps; plated, gilt and steel cast clasps, and rings, steel and ribbon watch chains, goggles, steel spectacles, with convex and green glasses, steel pens & hair pins, shell, horn & ivory combs, Ladies' bear bags & purses, stuff boxes, steel buckles, pocket-books & wallets; cloth, hair, tooth & shaving brushes, black lead pencils, tea pins, watch & key rings, ivory teething rings and stellettes, water paints, court plaster, &c. &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap.

Any articles called for in the above line, which Mr. H. has not on hand, he will furnish to order at short notice.

Eight-day Brass Clocks, manufactured and warranted correct time keepers.

Particular attention will be paid to watch repairing. All orders punctually attended to.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Clock Making business, an active LAD, about fifteen years of age, from a respectable family, who can come well recommended.

NOTICE & PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to Abraham Legrange of St. Armand, will readily believe that he has been sufficiently lenient to them; has not been oppressive, but now demands a settlement of all Notes and Book Accounts.—If this notice is disregarded, they will find their accounts in the hands of a Bailiff for Collection.

ABRAHAM LEGRANGE.

St. Armand, Nov. 29th, 1835.

34—tf.

STORE, ASHERY, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, & DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, In whole or in parts.

THE premises being those occupied by the late George Cook Esq. Merchant, and forming for a country Merchant, one of the best situations in the Province.

They stand within two miles of the line, on the public road leading North from Franklin in Vermont to Montreal, and on that leading East from Mississoui Bay to Freleighsburg, and within 55 miles of Montreal.

The houses are in most excellent order and a beautiful garden is attached.

Such an opening seldom occurs and deserves the attention of a man of enterprise.—For particulars apply to

Cooksville, St. Armand, } JANE COOK. 29th November, 1835. 34—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for GREEN HIDES.

L. & A. KEMP.

Freleighsburg, October 27, 1835.

34—tf.

NEW STORE.

SPLENDID GOODS AND CHEAP.

The Subscribers begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public that he is now opening and offering for sale, at Bedford, a large and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, well adapted to the season—

Groceries consisting of Young Hyson, Imperial & Hyson Skin Teas, of an excellent quality, and very low; Tobacco, Molasses, Sugar, Spices, &c. &c.; Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, and Codfish; Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil, &c. &c.; Crockery, Cutlery, and Hard Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Shovels, and Spades; Cross Cut and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at REDUCED prices, for cash, or a short approved Credit.

All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. Cash and the highest price will be paid for Butter, Rye, Corn, Oats, Ashes, Lumber, Fur, and Store Hogs, if the latter are delivered in the course of the present month.

PHILIP H. MOORE.

Bedford, Nov. 24, 1835. 33—tf.

NOTICE.

S hereby given that the undersigned, having been duly appointed Tutor, and Subtutor to the Minor Children of the late John A. Rhodes, Esq., in his life time of St. Armand, request all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present them duly attested, to W. W. Smith, (at his Store, Mississoui Bay,) on or before the first day of January next; and that all who are indebted to the said Estate do pay the amount of such debts on or before the above named day.

LUCY MATTOCKS.

Widow of the late JOHN A. RHODES, Tutor, W. W. SMITH, Subtutor.

N. B. It is particularly requested that the accounts may be presented on Tuesdays & Thursdays.

St. Armand, Nov. 16, 1835. 33—6w.

CASH, and a liberal price, paid for PORK, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, PEAS, BEANS, & FLAX SEED, by W. W. SMITH.

Mississoui Bay. 36—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Philipsburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation. Having just returned from visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed by none.

JANUARY 23 1835

DANIEL FORD.

11—tf.

BOOKS AND BOOK

BINDING.

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c.,

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity.</p

POETRY.

NEW-ENGLAND MEN.

BY HALLÉCK.

A justice of the peace, for the time being,
They bow to, but may turn him out next year;
They reverence their priest, but disagreeing
In price or creed, dismiss him without fear:
They have a natural talent of foreseeing,
And knowing all things;—should Park appear
From his long tour in Africa, to show
The Niger's source, they'd meet him with—“ we
know.”

They love their land, because it is their own,
And scorn to give aught other reasons why;
Would shake hands with a King upon his throne
And think it kindness to his majesty;
A stubborn race, fearing and flattering none,
Such are they nurtured, that they live & die;
All—but a few apostates, who are meddling
With merchandize, pounds, shillings, pence and
peddling.

But these are but their outcasts. View them near
At home, where all their worth and pride is
placed;

And there their hospitable fires burn clear,
And there the lowest farm-house hearth is
graced,
With many hearts, in piety sincere,
Faithful in love, in honor stern and chaste,
In friendship warm and true, in danger brave,
Beloved in life, and sainted in the grave.

And minds have there been nurtured, whose con-
troul,

Is felt even in their nation's destiny;
Men who swayed senates with a statesman's soul,
And looked on armies with a leader's eye:
Names that adorn and dignify the scroll,
Whose leaves contain their country's history,
And tales of love and war—listened to one,
Or the Green mountaineer—the Stark of Ben-
nington.

When on that field his band the Hessians fought,
Briefly he spoke before the fight began—
“ Soldiers! those German gentlemen are bought
For four pounds eight & seven pence per man,
By England's King—a bargain as is thought.
Are we worth more? Let's prove it now we
can—

For we must beat them, boys, ere set of sun,
Or Molly Stark's a widow!”—It was done.

TEMPERANCE.

For the Mississouli Standard.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

When we contemplate the various public evils, which have long had existence in the world, and whose wide spread influence has threatened with corruption and with overthrow, our dearest institutions, have we not the most abundant reason to rejoice in the Reformation which the present day is witnessing? And there is one, which above all others, it is believed, has secured or ought to secure the approbation of every true patriot and well-wisher of his country; I mean the Temperance Reformation.

The love of strong drink has been and still is the fruitful source of an innumerable multitude of evils. Our poor-houses have been filled with its victims, and the crimes upon community which have thrown tenantry in crowds into our prisons, have most of them originated over the intoxicating bowl. The sparkling cup has been resorted to by many a virtuous individual to drown a momentary sorrow, and has proved effectual; and its efficacy is manifest, not only in drowning the sorrow of one, but in annihilating forever the joys of many; for when he would renounce it as no longer needed, he has found its spirit so imminent with his being that no power but death could free him from its strong enthrallment.

Long has intemperance spread a baleful influence over the land, and from its corrupt fountain have been sent forth streams into every walk of social and public life, poisoning to the spring head every virtuous pleasure, and sweeping from community with fearful frequency men, who had stood superior to sword and pestilence. And yet this evil which would seem so easily detected has crept cautiously and silently into the bosom of our country, and remained unnoticed and unmolested, until it had assumed a place in almost every family and found a friend in almost every individual. Thus had the whole world become consumers of liquid poison, ‘a world of iniquity’ and full of the habitations of cruelty,’ because of strong drink. The very foundation stone and topmost spire of the Sanctuary of the Lord had begun to cry to Heaven for vengeance upon the vender of death and unutterable woe.

But with this as with every other evil, there arrived at length a day for its investigation; and its wide and deep destructive ness appeared with overwhelming evidence. With the energy that characterizes Americans, a war of extermination was commenced; and so well directed have been all the efforts made for its success that an extensive reformation followed, by the happiest effects, has been the glorious result. Although at first many undoubted patriots were found arrayed in opposition, yet despite the force of their example, and the feelings of the multitude, Temperance Societies have been established in almost every town and settlement, and many of these same opposers have come over to the ranks and sworn allegiance to the principles of the reformers. And now not only is the common tippler a mark of pity and derision, and moderate drinking esteemed a reproach to any person, but many societies have made entire abstinence a requisition for admittance to their number. The holy Sabbath is in a measure free from open profanation, and the place of worship crowded by those who formerly recognized the day as one of bacchanalian revelry and drunken stupor.

Finally, appalling as has been the moral darkness flung over our land by intemperance, the reformation, which has recently transpired, and which is still advancing with a steady march, has given it a blaze of illumination not to be extinguished, broke the relentless grasp of an unequalled tyrant,

and will eventually wholly free our citizens from his despotic rule; the opinion of the lovers of strong drink and of the self-willed, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The temperance society will be long triumph and utterly confound the opposer and the infidel. How great already is the change! Behold nations rising, as a man, from the unfathomable degradation of a bondage the most loathsome and disgraceful, to the honor of surmounting an inveterate habit, deemed by the world almost omnipotent.

E. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Canadian Farmers' Almanac just pub-
lished by Walton & Gaylord.

WOOL GROWING.

It is evident that our farmers must turn their attention to some other staple product than any which they now depend upon, before they can enjoy that degree of prosperity to which their soil and climate, and their industry entitle them to hope for. That product we believe is WOOL.

With a soil and climate peculiarly adapted to the growth of wool, there is not at present, probably a fourth part sufficient wool produced in the province for home consumption. Instead of this being the case, millions of pounds, we are persuaded, might be grown in the Eastern Townships for exportation, and a handsome profit be realized from the business, and without diminishing, in any sensible degree, the other products of the country.

The amount of wool grown in England annually, for some years past is estimated at one hundred and forty millions of pounds, which connected with her manufactures, has added immensely to her wealth and power.

If then the farmers of England, the annual rent of whose farms would more than purchase the fee simple of a farm here, and with a soil and climate no better, even equal to ours, for the growth of wool, find it a profitable business, why may not our farmers become independent, and even wealthy by this branch of business? That our climate and soil is peculiarly adapted to the production of the finest of wool, may be abundantly proved. On this subject we beg to introduce the following extract from Siliman's Journal, a scientific work, which deservedly ranks as high as any in America. He says:—

‘ From their elevation and latitude, the grazing lands situated in the Northern part of New England, are best adapted for sheep. The great consumption of fodder, incident to long winters, so objectionable to the raising of cattle is more than compensated to the merino sheep proprietor, by an improvement in the quantity and quality of wool, which is much affected by climate, tropical climates sheep are dressed with hair,—in more temperate, the wool is generally short and coarse, but longer and finer in cold regions.’ In Spain 2 and half pounds of wool is the average product of their merinos, and of quality inferior to ours—in the middle states, and valley of the Hudson, the same; on the elevated ground in the Western part of Connecticut and Massachusetts—three, and in some parts four pounds. In the Southern and middle parts of Vermont, from four to four and a half. In Maine the average is five, and in a few choice flocks six pounds the sheep. The best merino wool of Europe is from the bleak mountains of Saxony. The quantity and quality of wool is also considerably affected by the food, management and selection of flocks. As nature bountifully provides dress for all animals according to their wants, furs are found to be good, and the staple long in proportion to the climate. The Northern parts of the United States and Canada, in addition to climate, have for the raising of wool an important advantage over England, and the South of Europe, in the cheapness of soil—much land being necessary for the support of sheep.’

The farmers of New England have an advantage over them in the cheapness of land.

Let us see however, if wool cannot be profitably grown for exportation. The price of wool, in England, at the present time, varies from 25 to 90 cents per pound, according to quality, the low priced being the inferior Australian wool and the high priced the fine Saxon or German wool.

The average price, therefore, for middling wool, the kind for which there is generally the greatest demand, may be set down at fifty-seven cents. The cost of exportation, from here, would reduce it, say to 50 cents per pound. Now suppose a farmer to purchase a flock of 100 sheep for 500 dollars, the interest on which would be 30 dollars, but say 40 dollars. The increase of the flock, if properly managed, would pay the cost of keeping. The fleece may be fairly estimated at 3 lbs. per head, which, at 50 cents per pound is \$150; and deducting 45, the interest on the first cost, leaves 110 dollars, clear profit on a flock of 1 hundred and 50 sheep. What other branch of farming will yield an income like this?

But supposing the wool is manufactured into cloth, at home or in a factory instead of being exported to England—300 lbs. of wool will make 300 yards of 3 quartered cloth. The finest of merino wool may be manufactured for fifty cents a yard. Three hundred yards at fifty cents, is one hundred and fifty dollars. Half blood merino cloth usually sells here at one dollar fifty cents per yard, but say one dollar twenty-five cents, and three hundred yards amounts to three hundred and seventy five dollars. Deduct one hundred and ninety dollars,

on the first purchase, and there is left one hundred and eighty five dollars net profit.

In the above estimates, we have supposed that the increase of the flock would not only pay for the keeping, but keep the original number good. In flocks exposed to the ravages of wolves or dogs, this might not be the case, but with proper attention, and adopting an improved system of managing sheep, we apprehend the increase would be equal to what we have estimated it, and the fleece instead of averaging three lbs. might be made to average four or five pounds. But even supposing our estimate to fall far short of the truth, the business may still be entered upon with safety, and with a prospect of success far superior to that which any other branch of agriculture holds out.

We wish to press this subject upon the attention of agriculturalists, for it is perfectly evident that with the present facilities for getting to market, any great degree of prosperity cannot attend their labors, unless they turn their attention to some other staple articles of produce, than is now grown. And even if the rail roads now projected in the townships, should be built (and we see no reason why they should not,) the inducements for wool growing would still be great, as it would interfere only in a very slight degree with the other labors of a farm. The example of our neighbors, who are rapidly advancing in prosperity and wealth, principally from the growing of wool, should not be lost upon us.

The Mother and her children in the time of the plague.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.—In the village of Careggi, whether it were that precautions had not been taken, or that the disease was of a peculiarly malignant nature, one after another—first the young and then the old of a whole family dropped off. A woman who lived on the opposite side of the way, the wife of a labourer, and mother of two little boys, felt herself attacked by fever in the night; in the morning it greatly increased, and in the evening the fatal tumour appeared. This was during the absence of her husband, who went to work at a distance, and only returned on Saturday night bringing home the scanty means of subsistence for his family for the week. Terrified by the example of the neighboring family, moved by the fondest love for her children and determined not to communicate the disease to them, she formed the heroic resolution of leaving her home and going elsewhere to die. Having locked them into a room and sacrificed to them even the last and sole comfort of a parting embrace, she ran down the stairs, carrying with her the sheets and coverlet, that she might leave no means of contagion. She then shut the door with a sigh, and went away. But the biggest bearing the door shut went to the window, and seeing her running in that manner cried out “ Good bye, mother,” in a voice so tender that she involuntarily stopped—“ Good bye, mother,” repeated the youngest child, stretching its little hand out of the window; and thus was the poor afflicted mother compelled for a time to endure the dreadful conflict between the yearnings which called her back, and the pity and solicitude which urged her on; at length the latter conquered—and amid a flood of tears, and the farewells of her children, who knew not the fatal cause and import of these tears—she reached the house of those who were to bury her; she recommended her husband and children to them, and in two days she was no more.

“ But,” added Barbara, “ nothing can equal the heart of a mother. You remember that sublime speech of a poor woman on hearing her parish priest relate the history of Abraham: Oh! God certainly would not have required such a sacrifice of a mother.”

—La Monean di Monza.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Freiburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the county; nor one, the situation of which is less.

ALSO,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY and other out-buildings in Bronx occupied by a subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and

PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS, in Brome and other Eastern Townships; very cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post Master, at Brome.

JACOB COOK.

Brome, May 1st, 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE COOK, Esquire, of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executrix, and all whom the said Estate may be indebted, to present their claims to her for liquidation.

JANE COOK, JACOB COOK, RALPH TAYLOR, Executors.

St. Armand, October 27, 1835.

SUCCESSION OF THE late Edward Rafferty, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly appointed Curator to the said succession, requests all persons having claims against the same to present them duly attested, and all who are indebted thereto, to make immediate payment.

JAMES McCANN.

Freiburg, October 18, 1835.

27-12m.

PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Medals offered accordingly,

1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Cetacea of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,

Oct. 13, 1835. Recording Secretary.

N E W E S T A B L I S H M E N T .

THE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE, such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Breakfast, Dining and Tea Tables, Common French, and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for produce as can be bought in the country, and a little Cheaper for Cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the above articles.

E. B. HUNGERFORD,

JAMES MURRAY.

Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th, 1835. 13-1f

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING, in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he毫不hesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

L U M B E R

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.

Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.

19-1f

BRIDGE OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warrantee for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay